SILKS.—A new lot of cheap fancy dress SILKS will be opened Turs Morning; also superior black Silks, which we call the particular a tention of our customers.

E. H. Leadbeater & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASKS, GILT Corrects, Wishow Shades, &c.—Kelty & Fraguson, N.
29 Brosoway, have just received per steamer a splendid star
of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and ric
like the largest sock of Wishow Shades and other Windo
Prannents in New York. We are prepared to offer induce
ments to purchusers of the above goods. No. 281 Broadway.

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS .- Just received COLLARS, COLLARS, Varylog in price from I to a 3,000 rich embroidered Collars, varylog in price from I to a which is about one half their real value. Also a large lot Wiented Bands, Lace Valls, and Cambric Pocket-handscrehis Coulty cheep.

E. H. LEADERATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auc On Sale of Stocks and Honos will take place This Day Monday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. For fur-ier particulars see his advertisement in another column. Car-logues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

Pianos.-Purchasers desiring a good instru-Pianos.—Purchasers desiring a good instru-ment, one sparanteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase-money refunded, at the lowest possible price, should call at the great Maste Store of Horacce Warters, No. 333 Broadway, whose assertment of celebrated Pranos is the largest in the United States; prices so low as to defy competition, and terms so accommodating as to adapt themselves to the condition of all. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Pia-ros are constantly in store: Horace Waters's Motern Improved Planos, T. Gibert & Co's Prem'um Planos, with or without Robles, Hallett & Commton's Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Chickering's Booton Planos, and in addition, those of five other New York makers. eccond-thand Planos at great burgains. Planos to rent, and rent allowed on purchases. Sole Agency for the sale of S. D. & H. W. Sattru's Fremlum Malconcos, tuned

CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY NO 339 Broadway, corner of White-st, are now selling off their entire stock of rich Caspininos full 15 per cent less than Fall prices. Will open on the 15th August an entire stock of Fall Importations, patterns never before exhibited in this country. Parmasson & Homelmary, or 373 Broadway.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine of stock before purchasing elsewhere. Hennans, Kingsland & Co., Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!

Batcheloa's Harr Dye, Wigs and Tourres.—The best in the world, the admitation of connotesours, the envy of imitators. Soid and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private rooms.) The largest sock of Wigs and Tourres in America, slap Bactile Loa's Moddavia Cream, for preserving the hair.

FEVER and AGUE cannot exist wherever the new
"Antidete to Malaria" called "Ruopes's Faver and AGUE
Cuns" is used. Its singular innocance is proved by the certificate of the colobrated chemist Dr. J. R. Chilton, which secompenies each lottle.
George H. Barks, wholesale agent, No. 133 Water-et, and forsale Jr. C. H. Eing, C. V. Glickkrark & Co. F. C. Williams & Co. Hrocklyn, Mrs. M. Haves, and Druggists generally.

The public, druggists and dealers in general are notified that Costan's Hat. Cockroacs, &c Externisator is the only effectual either that annihilates these pests without danger or steach. None put on commission. No faise certificates used—in speaks for itself to peddlers sell it. Try it and you will find it worth its weight in sold. None genuine un essegued by Hersey R. Costan. Wholesal's and Retail Dopot No. 256 Broadway, New York. TREES AND PLANTS .- WM. R. PRINCE & Co.

Fushing, N. V. will forward their new Catalogue of B FLOWERS, and any other Catalogues, to applicants who stamps.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English, French, Of German and Assertan
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES, AND TOYS.
No. 345 Broadway. Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on

Communition." &c. Office No. 714 Broadway, open day (Sun excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Cocasamption, Asthma, Distance of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS-Possess most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and removating the system. The surplising effect of these wonderfur Pills is such as to restore beside when it appears as both forever.

Soid at the manufactories, No. 30 Maidem-lane, New-York, and No. 244 Stran, London, and by all drugglets, at 25 cents, 625 cents, and \$1 per pot or box.

Thousands of Ague sufferers yearly use Fever and Ague Remedies without knowing that all their strong; owing to Arsenic, Quinine, Mercury, or other deady point which, though they often "break the chills" for a short if are sure to lay the foundation of wretched maladies that cally with life, But the wenderful effice or Ricotar's Fanto Ague Cura, or Antidotte to Malania, is equaled by its singular innocease; and in proof of this the certified by its singular innocease; and in proof of this the certified by the singular innocease; and in proof of this the certified by its singular innocease; and in the United States, James Chilton, M. D., is exteched to every bottle.

Gro. H. Bates, Wholesale agent, No. 133 Water st., and for sale by C. H. RING, C. V. CLICKESER & Co., and Druggists

ARTIFICIAL LEGS .- "PALMER'S PATENT" for

# THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

We have Louisville papers to the 10th, inclusive, but they contain no important facts about the riots. The Conorer was actively employed during the whole day on Tuesday discharging his official duties. The

following inquests were held:

Dennis Rierdan, aged about 34, keeper of a feed store in Quinn's-row, second door above Eleventh-st., ou Main—shet in the chest and thigh: died August 8, at 6 A. M. Verdick, came to his death from the hands

at 6 A. M. Verdict, came to be of unktown persons.

John Chevers, aged 31, living on the corner of Eleventh and Main-sta.—shot in the abdomen; died August 7. Verdict, came to his death from the hands

CENSUS ITEMS,-The census returns for Wayne County foot up as follows: Total population, 45,725 In 1850, 44,932. Increase, 793. The population of the viflages is as follows: Clyde, 1,856; Wo:cott, 600; Palmyra, 2,310; Lyons, 3,221; Sodus, 336; Newark, 2,042; Marion, 390; Walworth, 230; West Walworth, 115; Fairville, 159; Joy, 72; Rose Valley, 218; Red

Fulton County shows an increase during the last five years of 3,118. In 1850 it numbered 20,171. It

Magara County has a population of 45,133-being

an increase of 2,857 since 1850. MANUMISSION OF SLAVES,-Yesterday morning Mr.

Manualisator of Staves.—Yesterday morning Mr. F. W. Harris of Missicalppi, appeared before Judge Parker, of the Common Pleas Court, on behalf of Nathaniel Hoggatt of Adams County, Miss., and reteased from bondage the following slaves: Nelly, a bright malatto, 21 years old, her male child, William, 2 years old, seven-eighths white; her female child, Octavy, 4 months old, seven-eighths white; Mary, a mulatto, 17 years old, An hony Hoggatt, aged 24 years; Absalom Hoggatt, aged 21 years; William Hoggatt, aged 26 years; James Hoggatt, aged 22 years. Emily Hoggatt, aged 16 years. All these slaves are light mulattoes, with fair education, fine-looking and intelligent.

years. Emily Hoggatt, agod 16 years. All trees and years light mulattoes, with fair education, fine-looking and intelligent.

The men are all excellent mechanics, and look better fed and better dressed than two kairds of the white population of the North. They were the property of Mr. Wiffied Hoggatt, deceased, of Maskshpp, was at his death gave them their freedom in his will, but by some informaticy in the drawing up of his will his request could not be carried out, and his son, Mr. Natheniel Hoggatt, becoming heir to the estate, brought the slaves to this city for the purpose of complying with the dying wishes of his father. It is the intention of Mr. Harris to carry the whole party back to Mississhpi, where they all have excellent structions.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT .- Newspaper Postage. In determining newspaper postages the distances are to be compared from the office of publication, and by the route ever which the mail is carried, and not from the county line of the county in which the paper is published. This postage is chargeable by the newspapers are printed on one sheet, full postage must be accorded to the county of the county

charged on each.

Correct d Proof Shects.—We learn that the postage of arged for corrected proof shects sent by mail is the same as prophlet postage, in case the corrections are only those of typographical errors. If new matter is introduced by the corrections, or any notations made by which information is asked or conveyed, or interesting the sheets are subject to structions given in writing, the sheets are subject to

# New York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1855.

In consequence of the enormous number of copies now printed on THE WERKLY TRIBURE, we are compelled to request our friends to send in their advertisements by to-morrow noon, in order to secure their insertion in this week's issue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be suthenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rej. cted. Communications.

TO OUR FRINKINGS—Subscribers, in sending as remittances, frequently conit to mention the name of the Post-Office, and evy frequently the name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent—always mention the name of the Post-Office.

bers to THE TREETER wishing their Post Office ad

There was a nominal Whig State Convention held one day last week at White River Junction, Vermont, whereat John Wheeler of Burlington was nominated for Governor, and Isaac T. Wright of Castleton, for Lieutenant.

We give in this morning's paper a full account of the indictment and subsequent killing of De Bar, the murderer, in Wisconsin.

The latest papers from Nebraska bring the details of Indian difficulties on the frontier. We print so much as is of general interest.

The Empire City arrived on Saturday with the Pacific mails. We have, by way of the Isthmus, some interesting news from the western coast of South America, which will be found in the proper columns.

We trust our readers do not hold us in any degree responsible for the accuracy of the Te egraphic trash we are obliged to print from day to day in place of Election Returns. There is now and then a grain of wheat hidden in stacks of this chaff, and we have no choice but to let it slide and caution our readers (by this time almost needlessly) against putting any trust in it. If it should happen to be in part true, they will learn that circumstance in due course of mail.

The controlling fact in the premises is the affiliation of the great mass of the Telegraphic operators and managers with the "Know-'Nothing" conspiracy, to whose furtherance this great engine is systematically prostituted. Hence it was that our own State appeared for a day or two last Nevember to be threatened with a visitation of nightmare in the persons of Ullmann, Scroggs & Co. Hence the first confident reports of Gentry's election in Tennessee and the costiveness of the Telegraph with regard to that State since it became impossible longer to deny his defeat. Hence the daily iteration and exaggeration of Morehead's majorities in Kentucky. Hence the pertinacious reports that Clingman had been beaten in North Carolina. Hence the reports that "Shortbridge, Ameri-"can," was chosen Governor of Alabama, when the contrary is the fact. This Shortbridge, we presume, is Geo. D. Shortbridge whom we have known as a candidate for one office after another in Alabama almost any time these dozen years, and always a noisy Democrat-quite as much so as Winston, who has now beaten him for Governor. He may have wriggled once or twice into the Legislature, but our general impression is that he has been as persevering and unlucky an office-seeker as any now engaged in hunting for place with a dark lantern-Uhmann, perhaps, excepted.

-The simple, undeniable truth is, that the Know-Nothing nag has done carrying people into office-in the forcible if not classical diction of the colored ostler, "his eyes is sot." And we trust one consequence of this wind-up will be a return of the Telegraph to its proper business of conveying information instead of doctoring and fabricating it.

#### THE AUGUST ELECTIONS. KENTUCKY.

CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, formerly a sound and moderate Whig, Speaker of the Kentucky House and Member of Congress-we think from 1847 to 1851-has been chosen Governor of Kentucky by some seven or eight thousand majority, beating Beverly L. Clark, also an ex-M. C. Mr. Morehead will make a good Governor, and will live to regret, as we now do, that he had not been chosen en some more generous platform than that of the Know-Nothings. He succeeds Lazarus W. Powell, (Dem.) and is elected for

The new Legislature is also Know-Nothing, composed mainly of men who have hitherto been Whigs-a change which is by no means an im-

-The new Kentucky Delegation in Congress

is composed as follows:

"Henry C. Barnett, John P. Campoell, Wm. L. Underwood, \*Linn Boyd.

Ben. Edwards Grey.

Presley Ewing.

\*James S. Chrisman. IV.. "A. G. Talbott, prob. V.. "Joshna H. Jewitt, VI.. "John M. Elliott, John M. Elliott,
John M. Elliott,
Hur phrey Marshall,
Alex, K. Marshall,
Leander M. Cox,
Leander M. Cox,
Kichard H. Stauton. IX. Leander M. Cox, X. Samuel F. Swope,

The whole "American" State Ticket is of course chosen by about Morehead's majority.

| 1 | It consists of   |
|---|--|
| 1 | GOVERNOY CHARLES S. MOREHE                             |
| 1 | Lientenant Governor                                    |
| i | President Board Internal Ingracement David R. Haggard. |
|   | Superintendent Public Instruction J. D. Matthews.      |
|   | Land Register Andrew McKinley.                         |
|   |  |

There is no longer any rational doubt of the reëlection of Jonx A. Winston (Dem.) as Governor by about 5,000 majority over Geo. D. Shortridge, (Know-Nothing.) His majority is about 5,000-probably over. For Congress, the new Delegation compares with its predecessor

| Dist. | New Members.       | Last House.        |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1     | Percy Walker       | Philip Phillips.   |
| 111   | Eli Shorter        | "James Abercombie  |
|       |                    | Sampson W. Harri   |
| IV    | In doubt)          | William R. Smith.  |
| V 6   | leorge S. Houston. | George S. Houston. |
| VI V  | V. R. W. Cobb      | W. R. W. Cobb.     |
|       | 44 45              |                    |

VII .....James F. Dowdell....James F. Dowdell. The Legislature is Democratic, and will reelect Gov. Benj. Fitzpatrick or elect some one of like politics to the United States Senate.

Our returns do not enable us to determine which party has carried the Legislature. The contest is a very close one.

To Congress, we have reports indicating that Felix K. Zollicoffer (Native), and N. G. Taylor (Whig K. N.) are recelected; also Geo. W. to do in the way of performance. All who have

Jenes and Samuel A. Smith (Dem.) We believe Emerson Etheridge (Whig K. N.) is also rechosen. Thomas Rivers (K. N ) is said to have succeeded F. P. Stanton in the Memphis Dis trict. We believe Wm. H. Sneed (Whig K. N.) succeeds W. M. Churchwell (Dem ) in the Knoxville District. These reports leave three districts unheard from, including Colcoming, in which we feel more interest than in all the rest.

### THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS.

We have published every statement, so matter upon which side, which seemed calculated to shed light on the origin and character of the late deplorable riots connected with the Louisville Election. These statements seem to establish beyond controversy the following points:

1. That the Mayor, Council and Police of Louisville were affiliated with the Know-Nothings, well known on all sides to desire the success of their ticket, and that the polls, inside and out, were controlled by that party.

2. That it was manifest before the Election that the full vote could not be polled unless both parties cordially united in securing the utmost facilities for rapid and uninterrupted voting.

3. That the Anti-Know-Nothing organization n view of these facts, appealed before the day of Election to the Know-Nothing committees for a united and cordial effort to secure seasonable access to the polls to every legal voter; but the overture was unceremoniously repulsed.

4. That the polls were surrounded before and after they were opened by formidable bodies of the midnight Order, known to and communicating with each other by means of secret signs or pass-words, who allowed voters who had seen Sam" to pass in, while they excluded those who could not give the required signals, but especially those whose garb or speech proclaimed them of foreign birth.

5. That this game was played so openly that it early became obvious that the votes of the erent body of the Adopted Citizens could not be polled; and a remonstrance against it by the Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson was resented by personal violence. The Hen. William Preston, the present Whig Representative in Congress from that District and the Anti-Know-Nothing candidate for reëlction, upon visiting the poils and seeing that the Adopted Citizens could not exercise their right if at all without subjecting themselves to violence and outrage, advised them to make to further attempts to vote, but let the election go by default.

6. That many of the Adopted citizens, strongly excited by their virtual disfranchisement and indignant at the outrageous conduct of the Know-Nothings on and off the election boards, doubtless infuriated also by the liquor which flows too freely on such occasions, commenced a riot by attacks on those whom they knew or supposed to be Know-Nothings, firing into the streets and killing or wounding several persons.

7. That these riotous outbreaks were repelled by the more numerous and better armed Know-Nothings, who attacked the houses from which shots were alleged to have been fired, not merely with guns but with torches, burning down whole blocks of Irish dwellings and shooting those whom the flames drove thence, until some ten or fifteen Irish and Germans were shot or

8. That the Catholic Cathedral and the offices of the Anti-Know-Nothing journals were barely saved from destruction at the hands of the armed, infuriated Know-Nothing mob by the most strenuous exertions of the Mayor and other prominent Know-Nothings-the attack on the Cathedral being stimulated by the usual falsehood that the Catholics had arms stored therein-a lie which the Mayor officially contradicted.

-We believe the foregoing embodies every fact essential to a clear understanding of the case. We forbear comment to-day, further than to say that Louisville has been the arena of many excited Election contests, in which ! pated, but we do not remember that they were ever till now charged with exciting riots at these E ections. There is doubtless reason for the fact that this was by far the most tragic and bloody Election riot ever known in this country. Even the fracas that marked the outbreak of Nativism at Philadelphia in 1844 was less destructive.

When men are banded by a common agreement that a part of our voting population ought not to be entitled to the Right of Suffrage, it is a very natural presumption that they will endeavor to give force to this conviction.

# POST OFFICE EMPLOYEES.

Though we have not much confidence that the Post Office Department will ever be made what it should be while it continues under the management of the General Government, it is well enough to talk about reforming it. It will do no barm to suggest reforms if they are never adopted. A fruitful cause of the numerous complaints which are made with reference to the administration of the Post-Office is to be found in the fact that whenever a new man goes into the White House, the persons intrusted with the handling of the mails are changed from one end of the country to the other. A few individuals are allowed to hold the office of postmaster for an indefinite period, but generally there is a change as often as once in four years, and latterly a man has been fortunate if able to keep his office even that length of time. The consequence is, that every time a new President takes his seat, the machinery of the Post Office is thrown completely out of gear, and a long time is required to secure any-

thing like regularity and system in the mail operations of the country. Now, we know of but one remedy for this great evil. That remedy is to divorce the Department from the business of politics. A man should be put into the Post-Office, not because he has performed service for this or that political party-not because he has voted the Whig or the Democratic ticket-but because he is a capable, upright, intelligent man; and then he should be kept in office just so long as he performs bis duty promptly and efficiently. We are aware of the difficulty of bringing about this result. The Government offices, including, of course, the post-offices, are wanted to incite men to perform political labor, to inflame their bosoms with patriotic ardor, and make them enthusiastic and zealous. Most of our late political struggles have been mere struggles for the speils of office-a contest between the ins and the outs. The latter are obliged to promise a great deal, and if successful, they have a great work

been opposed to the winning party are forthwith made to walk the plank, and their places are filled with men destitute of experience, and frequently possessing no qualifications for office. They have worked well at the caucuses and at the pells; hence they are deemed suitable candidates for, and are rewarded with, ofice-with lucrative and honorable ones if they have been hard workers.

So long as this state of things exists, so long will there be complaints with reference to the administration of the Post-Office. Few men who are mere politicians are fit for the office of postmaster. It should be filled by some careful, judicious basiness man-by one who is a good accountant, and who keeps his own affairs in good shape; for, depend upon it, a man who conducts his own concerns in a loose, slovenly manner, will manage the Government business in the same way. We need good men in the Post-Office, the best that can be found in the community-men of known integrity, who will take a pride 'n the discharge of the duties of the office-those in whom everybody will feel

Shall the post-offices of the country be given to this class of men? Shall men be selected with reference to their qualifications as business men-on account of their personal worth-or because they have been efficient politicians ! These questions are addressed to the American people, all of whom have a direct interest in baving our postal system managed in a prompt, careful, efficient manner. Shail the Post-Office establishment be a mere political machine, used to reward men for partisan services, or shall it be managed for the benefit of the great body of the people?

That the Post-Office is not what it ought to he everybody admits: complaints are frequent. Few who have used it to any extent are satisfied with the way things are managed. Letters miscarry-money and other valuables are lost-no man who mails a letter feels entirely certain that it will ever reach its destination. Now, would this be so were our post-offices fitled with perfectly reliable men? A letter should seldom miscarry-it should never be lost; and it never would be if our postmasters were what they should be-i. e. careful and honest. That we can have such postmasters there is no doubt. But the people must take the matter in hand and resolve that they will have them. The plan of appointing partisans must be abandoned, and men must be selected because they are

These who would use the Post-Office as means of acquiring or retaining power must be frowned down. Ambitious politicians must be made to rely upon their own qualifications rather than upon the number of promises they are able to make in the way of helping unworthy persons to office. If a man is in nomination for Congress, let h m go there because he is worthy of the office; and let the people see to it that they, and not their congressman, select the postmasters. This plan must be adopted or the time will soon arrive when no one will intrust a communication to the mails.

But we may be told that the party in power would object. That the Postmaster General would be disposed to give office to his political friends only. Such a Postmaster General would be unworthy of the office. It should be his ambition to see the mail service of the country performed in an efficient, satisfactory, honest manner. We should say he would feel a pride in knowing that his employees were selected from the best men in the country-appointed on account of their personal worth; and the time may come when this will be so. And then see what a saving of labor and trouble there would be. At the inauguration of each new administration months are spent in turning out one set of men and appointing others. All this business would be dispensed with. Incompetent men would occasionally be discharged, and vacancies occurring by reason of death it would be neces-Irish and German-born citizens freely partici- sary to fill; but the duties of the appointing officer would be comparatively light and trifling.

In this connection, let us say a single word in regard to post-office clerks. Two brothers have recently been detected in plundering the mails in the Chicago post-office. They were clerks in the office, and are characterized in the papers as "fast young men." Now why are auch persors allowed a place in a Government office ! We should expect them to steal-they are useless creatures anywhere; but the post-office is the very last place in which they should be put. No postmaster is excusable who furnishes employment to them. They feel no care, no responsibility. We can think of only one place in the public service to which they are suited, and that is the State Prison where, as a general thing, they bring up sooner or later.

The Journal of Commerce is trying to excuse the violation of the Missouri Compromise, by showing that its supporters in 1842 repealed the Tariff Compromise of 1833. The Journal tries to ignore the fact that the Tariff of 1833 repealed itself. Its revenue duties, even before they had sunk to the bottom, proved incompetent to supply the needed income, so that Mr. Van Buren's Administration, which commenced without debt and with a bountiful income, was seen driven to shinning for a livelihood, and left the Government in debt, with a current revenue of fourteen millions to meet an expenditure of at least twenty-five millions. Gen. Harrison had to begin his Presidency by ordering an extra session of Congress in order to provide the ways and means. Congress authorized a loan; and an agent went cap in hand to the leading bankers in Europe to borrow twelve millions at six per cent-a loan that would now command at least fifteen per ceat premiumand no one would touch it at par. And so, with industry paralyzed, credit rained, and the Govvernment running behind in a time of profound peace at the rate of several millions per agnum, the Revenue Tariff broke down, and Congress replaced it by the Protective Tariff of 1842-the Black Tariff '-which speedily reanimated our national industry, restored public credit, replanished the treasury, and proved a blessing even to our importing interest, by reviving and extending the ability of our people to consume and pay for its wares and fabrics. We had no part in the Tariff Compromise or the Compromise Tariff, but those who had were abundantly justified in crawling out of the rules after the rickety concern tumbled about their ears, by reason of its inherent and irremediable rottenness. Mr. Clay and those who concurred with him in the Compromise of '34, never agreed to surrender thereto the wise and beneficent policy em-

bodied in his Public Land Proceeds Distribu-

tion Bill; never were understood to do so. They intended that the Revenue Tariff should afford sufficient Revenue for the legitimate wants of the Government, and when it utterly failed to do this, they were at liberty to favor a radical revision of the Tariff. It may be easy to make the contrary seem true by garbled extracts, but such is the fact.

The Times is very welcome to back out, if it will, from its indorsement of The Westminster Review's arraignment of the effort for Prohibibition, but not to deny it. Let us try to make the whole matter plain: Everybody who writes on the subject pro-

fesses to be in favor of Temperance; the vital question is preliminary-" What is Temperance ?" We say it is moderation in the use of things in themselves good and total abstinence from those essentially bad or pernicious, and that Alcohol belongs to the latter class. In other words, we held that Alcohol is a poison, like Calomel, Opium or Arsenic, and only to be rightly admitted into the human frame as other poisons may properly be-when they will operate to kill some disease there existing and save alive its victim. The liquor-dealers, the confirmed drinkers, and The Westminster Rerice, bold the opposite ground-namely, that Alcohol is not necessarily poisonous, but only becomes hurtful when imbibed in excessive or immederate quantity. If we are right fundamentally, Prohibition, as embodied in our new Law, is right; if The Westminster Review is right, then Prohibition is wrong and Regulation is the true course with regard to the Liquor Traffic On which side of the fence is The Times? We cannot be mistaken as to where it placed itself last Thursday; but where will it udge best to be to merrow !

As to the "narrow fallacy" that Alcohol, unlike other poisons, can never be given with propriety and benefit as a medicine, who ever maintained it? Where is it found? Most certainly, it is not that against which the arrows of The Westminster are aimed. The writer says expressly that he advocates and justifies the moderate use of A'coholic Beverages-not as medicines for the sick, but as stimulants for those in health; not as Physic, but as Food, (the word is his, not ours.) Does or does not The Times concur in this view? And, whether it does or does not, will it allow its readers for once to see the essential grounds on which the advocates of Total Abstinence instanced in our former article pronounce Alcohol a poison?

"Home" wants to know how soon we shall enlarge THE TRIBUNE and print it in larger type. We cannot tell him. We believe it is now a little larger than any paper issued at so low a price in the world while its news of general interest is printed in larger type than that of any rival He who does not consider it worth its price has a wide range from which to select a journal after his own beart.

THE DARK LANTERN.-It is stated that the Barker party in this city will make their secret nominations for County officers on the 20th inst at midnight, precisely, and their Senatorial nominations at the same hour on the 23d. They will put up strong Rum men, with the hope of taking the wind from the sails of Tammany Hall and forcing the Softs into a compro-

How WE GET ELECTION RETURNS .- An election was held in the city and county of St. Louis on Monday last to fill two offices-those of County Assessor and of Assistant Circuit Artorney. Not a waisper of the result was sent to the Eastern Press by the telegraph, simply because the Know-Nothings were defeated. Had they elected a pound master in the remotest cor ner of Texas we should have been duly called upon to record the "great victory" among our very earlies

The St. Louis Republican gives the following as the result of the vote in all the wards of the city and two precincts of the county :

| п  | FOR CIRCUIT ATTORNEY.  |
|----|--|
| и  | TOR CIRCUIT MILITARY   |
|    | Voullaire, (anti-Know-Nothing candidate)   |
|    | The second secon |
| w  | Dedman (Know-Nothing candidate)  |
|    | Kinsey, (Independent)  |
| ч  | Principle franchistation of the control of the cont |
| и  | Yeatman, (Independent)   |
|    | FOR ASSESSOR.  |
| 60 |  |
|    | Pollitz, (anti-Know-Nothing candidate)   |
|    | Brus (Know Nothing candidate)  |
| я  | Bills (Fillow Northern Commitments)  |
|    | Ladue, (Independent)   |
|    | Arada ( Arada )  |
|    | Knox. (Independent)  |
|    | Messrs. Voullaire and Pollitz are elected. The vo  |
|    | Messis. Youngue and Pomite are the chester.  |
| ш  | 1 2 2 1 1 1  |
|    | was light, and everything passed off quietly.  |
|    | nun neut in annual in annu |

VIRGINIA-OFFICIA VOTE.-The returns of the recent election have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The footings show the following re-

Anti K. N. K. N. Anti K. K. Maj.

Governor...... Wiss. 83.424 Flournoy, 73.244 10.180
LL. Governor... McCombs, 33.083 Beals. 71.679 11.379
Attorney-free. Becock, 83.731 Patton, 71.613 12.118

Note.—An evident transposition in the return from Mason
County should have been corrected; but it affects only the foot

ing for Attorney-General, making Bocock's majority 792 less an it appears above, or 11 336, REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA. -The following call appears in The Puttsburgh Gazette and Philadelphia North American. Among the signatures will be recognized the names of several prominent members of all parties:

prominent members of all parties:

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The citizens of Pennsylvania, without regard to former party distinctions, who are willing to unite in a new organization to resist the further spread of Slavery and the increase to resist the further spicad of Slavery and the increase of the Slave Power, are requested to meet in Mass Convention at Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1855, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to organize a kepublican party in this State, which shall give expression to the popular will on the subjects involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and cooperate with other organizations of a similar character in other States.

orber States.
George Danie, Alleghany Co.
John W. Howe, Crawford Co.
John Allisou, Beaver Co.
John Allisou, Beaver Co.
John M. Kennedy, Phila. Co.
Vm. B. Thomas, Paira. Co.
Jos Markie, Weshuroreland Co.
Alex. K. McUlure, Frankiin Co.
Jos Markie, Weshuroreland Co.
Alfred Mathias, Indiana Co. STATE CONVENTION OF UNIVERSALISTS .- The New-

York State Convention of Universalists is to be held

in the Church of Reconciliation in Utica, commencing

on Tuesday, the 21st of August inst. It will be composed of two clerical and two lay Delegates from the ixteen Associations in the State. STATE CONVENTION OF COLORED PROPLE,-A call is in circulation signed by forty or fifty of the most preminent and respectable colored citizens of the State for a Convertion, to be held at Troy, on Tues-

day, Sept. 4. The object of the meeting is to take steps for pressing upon the Legislature the claims of the people of color in this State, with a view to the removal of existing disabilities and the securing of equal political rights.

Col. James L. Carr. a nephew of Thomas Jefferson and former member of the Virginia Senate from Albemarle, died at Kanawha Court-House on the 28th ult.

The Hon. J. Scott Harrison, son of the here of Tippecanoe, bus declined the honor of being a candidate for the office of Governor of Ohio.

CAUTION TO POSTMASTERS .- The Baltimore Ameri-CAUTION TO POSTMASTERS.—The Battemore Americal learns that a letter containing a note for \$500 has been found by Mr. Peter Shurck, of Howard County, Md., among some waste paper purchosed at the Baltimore Post-Office. The letter was directed to the cashler of the Exchange Bank of Virginia, at Abingdon, and was from Mr. Alexander Brog, of New-York. The note was transmitted for the purpose of collection.

[Abingdon (Va.) Desmorat.

# THE LATEST NEWS

# MAGNETIC TEL EGRAPH.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Thursday, A. S. 9, 182 Perry Walker, Know-Nothing, is elected to Compa

in the Mobile District. Further returns of the vote for Governor show have majorities for Winston, Democrat; and although Shortbridge gains largely in some places, Winston probably elected.

#### KENTUCKY ELECTION. Louisville, Friday, Aug. 10, 1855

In 80 counties Morehead's (K. N.) majority amount to 9,460. The remaining counties to be heard free gave Pierce for the Presidency, 1,222 maj rity. Pa Congress, six Know-Nothings and three Annis are chosen, while the other district is still in doubt NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Baltimore, Aug. 12, 1852 North Carolina papers represent the VIIA as VIIIth Congressional Districts in deabt, both parties claiming them. VERMONT WHIG STATE CONVENTION

Bosron, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855. The Whigs of Vermont have nominated John Whe ler of Burlington for Governor, and Isaac T. Wright of Castleton for Lieutenant-Governor. The nominate ing Convention was held at White River Junction on the 8th inst., and was thinly attended. THE GEORGIA UNION.

#### COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855, The Union Convention that was to have met at

Milledgeville, Geo., on the 8th inst., was not bed and has been indefinitely postponed. CHOLERA AT FORT LEAVENWORTH. St. Louis, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1853. At Fort Leavenworth forty six persons have ded of cholera. Among its victims are Major Armstead and

Further accounts from Fort Riley confirm the death Major Ogden of cholers. Major Woods, his wife and four children have died of it. Dr. Simmons and the ladies at the garrison have left. The chaplain is the only officer now remaining there. The disease is of the very worst character, and very fatal.

The workmen are endeavoring to get the public funds. Lecompt and party have left Fort Leaves. worth for Fort Riley.

#### THE CASE OF WAGNER. Bostos, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1866.

The United States Commissioner, to the case of Wagner, charged with enlisting men for foreign mistary service, decided to-day to send him to New-York for trial. The evidence of enlisting men in that city is quite strong against the defendant. LATER FROM HAVANA.

#### The steamship Black Warrior has arrived here with Havena dates to the 3d inst., but there is no news of

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

YELLOW FEVER IN VIRGINIA. Baltimone, Aug 12, 1855.

Both at Portsmouth and Norfolk the people are still flying in every direction. At the latter place the fever was increasing, and Barry's-row there had been burned down. The hotels at Richmond are overun.

LARGE ROBBERY. PHILADELPHIA Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855,
Mr. Godey of New-York, stopping at the United
States Hotel, Cape May, this morning had his trank
rified of two checks of \$3,000 each; four \$50 bills of
the Bank of New-York, a diamond pia, a valuable
bracelet, and other articles.

ROBBERY OF A SAVINGS BANK.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Aug. 11, 1855.

The Concord Savings Bank was entered about nose yesterday and robbed of nearly \$1,000. A reward of \$300 is offered for the apprehension of the thickes and the recovery of the money.

HEALTH OF THE HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE. The Hon. Abbott Lawrence passed a restless night, but is rather more composed this morning. Attnough very weak and low he is perfectly comecious and regigned to the change which is evidently near at hand.

NAVIGATION OF THE OHIO.

Priving non, Saturday, Aug. 11, 1856.
The river is standing at six feet three inches.
Steamers are leading for all the Western ports at very

FIRE AT LYNN, MASS. LYNN, Mass, Saturday, August 11, 1855. The bakery of Alen Breed in this place was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$6,000.

# THE LIQUAR LAW IN VERMONT.

A correspondent of The Lancaster Express traveling North gives the following account of the results of Prohibition in Vermont. They are worthy of public

attention and call for thanksgiving:

"The result of my inquiries and observation as to
the beneficent influences of the prohibitory law in
Vermont was of the most cheering and gralifying
character. I passed through the State from the southern Vermont was of the most cheering and gralifying character. I passed through the State from the southern extremity nearly to the northern limit. In all the places where I stopped—Birmington, Rudand, Middlebury, Burlington, and St. Albans, I put up at the largest public-houses, kept my eyes wide open, and made carrial inquiry and observation. In the entire State I did not see one man intoxicated, and not one man takes glass of spir.ts. But some of your readers will say, all that may be, but there was drinking enough behind the curtain, in sly places and by-places shut out from public view. That something of this kind may be done I have no doubt. But who does not know that rum, like murder, will out? If a man crinks slyly he cannot keep the secret long. He will talk thick and foolish, even if he walks straight. Public drinking in Vermont is at an end, and private tippling is carried on very cautiously, and on an extremely moderate scale. The consequences are visible in the sobriety, industry, and good merals of the people, in the decrease of pauperism and crime, and in the general prosperity everywhere so apparent."

But some of your readers will ask: "How is it shout the liquor age, cies catablished by law to-furmas artent spirits for medical and lawful purposes? Do they not said to a large excent?" I raply most apphanically, no, and here is the proof. A. Robisson, Esc., is the agent for Birmington, cubracing apopu-

"the liquor ages cies catablasted by law Osturmas and cent spirits for medical and lawful purposes? Do "they not sell to a large extent?" I reply most emphatically, no, and here is the proof. A. Robicson, Esq., is the agent for Birmington, embracing a population, which he supplies, of four thousand people. His everage sales, as proved by his books, is about our gallon per day. One quart a day to a thousand people? How much nearer total prohibition goald they get? The juil of one-half of the county, with a population of 18,580, is in Birmington. A little before I visited the place three persons were confined in it, but when I was there there was not one.

The liquor agent at Ratiand supplies a population o 7,000. From the 1sth to the note of this mouth, his rales, as shown by his books, amounted to fourtees as long, two gallons a week to every thousand intabinated. J. B. Copelano is the liquor agent for Middlebury, the sells to a population in that and asjoining towns amounting to 0,500. His sales for ans week, as shown by his books, were five gallons and a quarter, considerably less than one gallon per week to 1,000 inhabitants. Middlebury is the shire town of Adminates the individuals in the tail, one for violating the kines for middlebury in the shire town of Adminates have proved a gallon of the first had formerly been called. I passed throat it had formerly been called. I passed throat it

# ALABAMA ELECTIO.N.